

## SUNNY SKIES

Greet President William McKinley.

## THE OATH OF OFFICE TAKEN

Amid Impressive Surroundings and Imposing Spectacular Effects.

## SCENES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Sons of Former Presidents Special Aids to the Grand Marshal.

## INTEREST IN MCKINLEY'S ADDRESS.

Especially Among the Members of the Diplomatic Corps.—The Decorations in the Main Magnificent, But the Treasury Department Presents a Risible Appearance.—The Bible Different from Any Previously Used—McKinley's Mother Joins the Party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—William McKinley, of Ohio, was today installed as President of the United States for the term of four years, continuing until the 4th of March, 1901, and Grover Cleveland for the second time passed from the exercise of the high office of President, and re-entered private life. In his capacity as ex-President he has but one living contemporary, his immediate predecessor, Benjamin Harrison. All the others who within the last thirty years, by election or succession, have presided over the destinies of the Great American Republic—Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur—have joined the silent majority.

Incidental to the actual assuming of the office of President, and slightly preceding it in point of time, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey (a gentleman not heretofore prominent in national politics), took the oath of office as Vice-President of the United States, and was installed as ex-officio presiding officer of the Senate.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY.

The rain of yesterday was followed by a perfect shower of sun, clear, cool, breezy, invigorating, with bright sunshine and heavy clouds to enliven the scene. The proceedings of the day were characterized by all the imposing spectacular effects and demonstrations of popular interest, which have become a growing feature of inaugural ceremonies, as the nation has advanced in population and wealth. Between forty and fifty thousand men formed in procession, partly militia, partly civil, and escorted the President and the Vice-President to and from the Capitol. At least twenty thousand people witnessed the administration of the oath of office on the eastern portico of the Capitol, and listened to the inaugural address of the new President in the great hall, at which the President and Vice-President will be present, will close the proceedings.

The graceful interchange of courtesies between the outgoing and incoming officials which has only twice been interrupted—once when John Adams packed his trunks and shipped out of the White House at daylight on the 4th of March to avoid a shaking hands with his hated Federalist successor, the illustrious Jefferson, and once when living memory when General Grant because of his strained personal relations with Andrew Johnson, drove in his buggy from the old White House to the Capitol, accompanied only by General John A. Rawlin, his chief of staff—were on this occasion exercised to the full extent. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley rode side by side to and from the Capitol. They had ridden together at the White House the day before, and they lunched in each other's company on the day in which they transferred the government of this great nation the one to the other. An additional air of cordiality was infused into the proceedings by the similarity between the views entertained by the retiring President and his Cabinet on financial questions, and those upon which the successful candidate of the Republican party was elected. Mr. Cleveland, in truth, felt more gratification probably in installing at the Capitol as his successor the leader of an opposing political party than he would have had in escorting under like circumstances the leader chosen by his own political associates as their candidate for the Presidency. This innovation on the usually closely drawn partisan lines of American politics gave added piquancy to the proceedings.

## A BAD TIME FOR IT.

Repeated but unsuccessful efforts have been made of late years to change by legislation the date of the inauguration ceremony to a later period of the season, so as to avoid the uncertainties and frequent inclemencies of climate which prevail in Washington in the early part of March. In 1869, when President Grant was inducted into office for the first time, the weather was so bitterly cold that the soldiers froze at their posts, and many of the participants in the proceedings subsequently died from the direct effects of the exposure to which they were subjected. Garfield's inauguration day was ushered in by an early morning snow storm which, however, melted rapidly in the subsequent sunshine. Benjamin Harrison rode to the White House in a cold and drenching rain, worse to endure than snow, and delivered his address bareheaded in the open air at the port of his life to an audience hidden under a forest of umbrellas.

For eighty years, ever since 1817, when James Monroe, the eighth President of the United States, initiated the practice, it has been the almost unbroken custom for the Chief Justice of the United States to administer the oath of office to the President-elect in the open air, the high participating officials standing on a platform erected in front of the eastern portico of the Capitol. This rule has occasionally been deviated from when a President was re-elected to succeed himself, or when a Vice-President has succeeded to the office through the death of the President. There was no other notable exception in the case of President Hayes, his inauguration day falling on Sunday,

## THE NEW PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.



GARRET A. HOBART.

and there being still unsettled questions as to the validity of his title, he, out of abundant precaution, took the oath of office in the White House on the day before he delivered his inaugural address. These established at fresco features of the proceedings necessarily caused those entrusted with the arrangements of today's ceremonies to look forward with some anxiety to the weather conditions. Several blizzards in the extreme West in the latter part of February had made their effects felt to some extent in the National Capitol and had caused alarm for inauguration day. But after a slight snow flurry on Friday last, and a freezing spell for several days following, the weather contemporaneously with Major McKinley's arrival in Washington took on the pleasantest of spring aspects, the thermometer ranging between sixty and seventy degrees and balmy sunshine bathing the streets and lighting up the gaily-colored decorations with which every house on the President-elect's line of progress was emblazoned.

## THE DECORATIONS.

The decorations of the city were exceedingly effective with one notable exception. That was the Treasury Department, the majestic lines of which were disfigured by the violation of all rules of taste and decorum. Everywhere else, however, the scenic effect was fine, and even the bad taste displayed in the Treasury drapings was in part obliterated by the animated concourse of employees, and their families and guests who occupied the temporary seats which piled tier above tier, reached half way up the side of the building and entirely covered the garden at the south end, looking down Pennsylvania Avenue. The pavilion in front of the White House, which President McKinley reviewed the returning procession, was a thing of beauty—an architectural creation of white and gold, strongly resembling in its apparently substantial pillars and its general outlines the portico of historic Arlington, and conveying no impression that it was simply a flimsy structure of wood erected for a day.

## THE GRAND AVENUE.

No grander theatre for such a pageant could well be found. Pennsylvania Avenue, 125 feet from curb to curb, along which the procession passed from the White House to the Capitol, presents an uninterrupted vista of over a mile, commencing with the massive Grecian facade of the Treasury Department, which, intersecting the view at one end, and terminating in the beautiful white marble dome-drawn vista of the Capitol at the other end, with the needle-like shaft of the Washington Monument standing sentinel guard on the right hand, towering 55 feet upwards to the clouds.

On all the little parkings and govern-

ment reservations formed by the different angles of the intersecting streets and the radiating avenues, gaily decorated stands had been erected, capable of seating at least thirty thousand people, and those were densely packed with spectators, one row above the other like the rungs of a Grecian triforme.

The entire route from the White House to the Capitol was banked with hoarsely shouting enthusiastic spectators. All street-car traffic was, of course, suspended along the route of the procession; the side walks were roped off and were so crowded with people that locomotion was impracticable.

Mounted police prevented any one from attempting to break through the "Trocha." It seemed as if Washington's normal population of two hundred thousand and had been swelled by more than an equal number of visiting strangers and that all were out to see the sight.

Every building on the line of march was draped in bunting of the national colors and every window and point of vantage was occupied. The beautiful stars and stripes were everywhere seen, with other appropriate banners and emblems. In addition to these festive demonstrations, fifty thousand miniature United States flags had been gratuitously distributed by the Committee on Arrangements. These were exhibited at all available points and were waved with enthusiasm as the Presidents and others rode by.

At least one hundred thousand throats voiced a continuous welcome from the time the procession started until the Capitol was reached.

## THE GRAND MARSHAL.

The Grand Marshal entrusted with the direction of today's pageant was General Horace Porter, formerly of the staff of General Grant. His organizational skill had been tested in peace as well as in war—notably in the conduct of the great sound-money procession through the narrow and tortuous streets of New York City last October, during the Presidential campaign.

With the broad avenues and smooth asphalted streets of Washington, General Porter had full opportunity to display his genius for controlling the movements of large bodies of men, and he availed himself of them. From the nature of the day's proceedings there were practically two processions, though at the close they merged into one massive and impressive body, part military, part civil, and each most effective. The escort, largely military, but also consisting of Governors of different States and other distinguished guests of honor which accompanied the President and President-elect to the Capitol, naturally formed in the immediate vicinity of the White House, the Executive Mansion.

The civic organizations which followed the President and ex-President on their return journey from the Capitol to the White House, were formed on streets adjacent to the Capitol grounds. All was so arranged that each division fell into line at the appointed time without delay or confusion.

The military division, preceded by a platoon of mounted police and followed by the Governor's Island (N. Y.) Band, was headed, of course, by the Grand Marshal, his staff and aides, three hundred in number, selected from all the States in the Union, all well mounted—some wearing crimson sashes and others white.

The Grand Marshal himself wore a sash blending the national colors. By a happy thought invitations had been extended to all the living sons of those who had served at the nation's side under the Executive and U. S. Grant, Webb, C. Hayes, Harry A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur and Russell Harrison served as special aids on the occasion.

The first division of the military parade, commanded by the gallant cavalry leader, General Wesley Merritt, included a battalion of United States engineers; the Seventeenth United States Infantry; four batteries of United States Artillery; a regiment of United States Marines, five hundred sailors of the North Atlantic Squadron, made up from the crews of the New York, Columbia, and Indiana, now anchored at Hampton Roads, and commanded by Captain Sands, of the Columbia, whose appearance, as is always the case when the blue jackets come ashore, was welcomed with hearty cheers, followed a battalion of light artillery and a regiment of United States cavalry.

## MCKINLEY AND CLEVELAND.

President-elect McKinley, who had left his handsomely fitted-up suite of rooms at the Elkhart House sufficiently early to pay his call of ceremony on the retiring President, was driven to the White House, escorted by the Senate Committee appointed for that purpose, where, in one of the State apartments, he was received and welcomed by President Cleveland and his Cabinet.

Then the two Presidents descended the White House steps and together entered a four-horse carriage, Mr. Cleveland sitting to the right, and amid the booming of cannon, the clatter of cavalry, the deep, hoarse rumble of artillery, the measured tramp of many columns of infantry, and the blare of innumerable bands, the march to the Capitol began.

In another four-horse carriage following the President, rode Vice-President-elect Hobart and the Senators deputed to escort him to the scene of his future duties.

Then in a long stream of carriages came the distinguished guests. The President's personal escort was Troop A, of Cleveland, Ohio, eighty cavalrymen mounted on coal-black chargers, and, still more interesting, a detachment of grizzled veterans from the Twenty-Third Ohio Volunteers, Major McKinley's old regiment.

General Nelson Miles, commanding the United States Army, and Rear Admiral George Dewey, Chief of the Navy, in full uniform, rode after the Presidential party. The second brigade of the first division consisted of the superbly drilled and handsomely equipped National Guard of the District of Columbia.

A more brilliant and inspiring scene than that of the parade was presented by the presence of some features which were conspicuous in the corresponding parade of previous inaugurations. The Pennsylvania militia, eight thousand strong, who marched to the Capitol with Mr. Cleveland, each company so exactly alike the one that went before that the motoring throngs of New Jersey, in the serviceable, but dull sombre looking regulation army blue, were not ordered to Washington this time. "Tammany" men, in black coats and top hats, who came over from New York to see Mr. Cleveland installed, had no interest in McKinley and stayed at home. This was not Tammany's year.

## THE SECOND DIVISION.

The second division of the parade was not secondary to the first in public interest except that it lacked the presence of a President-to-be and a President that had been. In lieu thereof it presented to the admiring throngs of the crowd the Governors of nine great States, each escorted by a gorgeously uniformed staff and detachments from the National Guards of other States.

At the head of the division a fitting honor to the State from which the President-elect was chosen, rode Governor Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio, a marshal; then followed Governor Greig of New Jersey; Governor Lowndes of Maryland; Governor Black of New York; Governor Greut of Vermont; Governor Tanner of Illinois; Governor Davis of Iowa; and Governor S. Sanford of Wisconsin.

Each of the dignitaries was accompanied by numerous aids and most of them by regiments or companies of their State National Guard, in this latter manner the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, and Minnesota, were also well represented.

At the head of the third and last division of the military parade rode one-armed General O. O. Howard, and after

him marched the grizzled veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, many of whom had served under him at Gettysburg and Chattanooga.

## CONGRESS PREPARING.

In the meantime the House of Congress was making preparations for their part in the ceremonies. The House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Reed, proceeded in a body to the Senate Chamber, where seats had been assigned them. Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson presided over the joint assembly, but simply, all the hour should arrive when he would step down to make way for his successor.

The eight Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, robed in silk gowns, but wearing no wigs, occupied a front row of chairs to the right of the presiding officer. Behind them in their order of precedence entered the diplomatic corps, all of whom, except the representatives of the Swiss and South and Central American Republics, were resplendent in official uniform and adorned with the insignia of decorations conferred.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, took precedence; he was followed by French and German Ambassadors; the Mexican and Austrian Ministers; and, finally, conspicuous in their quaint silken dresses, the members of the Chinese legation came next.

They were in large Oriental style, wore their national costumes, and the members of the Chinese legation entered the chamber. The whole assemblage rose to receive them as they took the seats of honor set apart for their respective reception.

## THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The President and Vice-President Take the Oath of Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—At 11:45 Assistant Doorkeeper Stewart announced to the Senate, "Ambassadors of foreign countries." The Vice-President, senators and spectators arose, and remained standing while the four Ambassadors from Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy, walked down the main aisle made profound bows to the Vice-President and took seats adjoining those reserved for the President and Vice-President-elect. That was immediately followed by the announcement, "Ministers of foreign countries," and the same ceremony was observed, as the Ministers entered and took seats behind the chain reserved for the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States. The Ambassadors and Ministers were resplendent in their uniform sashes and decorations. The next to enter were the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in their black silk robes. They occupied chairs within the area in front of the Vice-President's desk. They were attended by the Clerk of the Court, who held a book and gill copy of the Bible in quarto-size, on which the oath of office was to be administered to the new President.

Exactly on the stroke of 12 the Speaker and members of the House were announced, and the same ceremony was observed, as Speaker Reed and the members in his train were taking their seats in the right-hand section of the hall. Speaker Reed took his seat beside and to the left of Vice-President Stevenson. At 12:15 Mr. Hoar reported that the committee to wait on the President had performed that duty,

and had been requested by the President to extend his congratulations to Congress and the country, and that he had no further communication to make.

As soon as that report was made, the Vice-President-elect was announced, and all stood up while Mr. Hobart walked down the aisle to the Vice-President's desk and took a chair reserved for him, to the right of Vice-President Stevenson.

HOBART SWORN IN. At 12:25 the President and President-elect were announced, and the vast assemblage stood while Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley walked slowly up the main aisle and took seats reserved for them. Finally all were seated, President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley on the two central chairs in front of the Vice-President, with backs to the Clerk's desk and faces turned to the South. The Vice-President then called upon the Vice-President-elect to take the oath of office. Garret A. Hobart stood up, and, with uplifted hand, took the oath administered by Vice-President Stevenson, and subscribed to it. Thereupon Mr. Hobart took the chair, and Mr. Stevenson rose and delivered his farewell speech.

When Mr. Stevenson concluded his speech he took the seat which his successor had occupied; while Vice-President Hobart took the gavel and announced "arise all ye Senators." The seating of the Senate, Mr. Milburn, opened the Fifty-fifth Congress with prayer.

Then Vice-President Hobart made his opening speech.

Then President Cleveland's proclamation convening the Senate in session for the 4th of March was read; and the Vice-President called upon newly-elected senators to come forward and be sworn. Mr. Morrill had the distinction conferred upon him of being sworn first and long service, of being sworn first and alone at the clerk's desk, the oath being administered by Vice-President Hobart.

All the newly-elected senators who were present, as well as the old ones, were then sworn in batches of half a dozen at a time, and subscribed to the oath of office. The new senators are fifteen in number, and the old senators re-elected twelve.

## MARCH TO THE PLATFORM.

The ceremony came to a close at five minutes after 1, when the order of exit and procession to the inaugural platform was put in execution. The exit was in the following order:

Marshal of District of Columbia and Marshal Supreme Court.  
Chief Justice, Associate Justices, clerk and reporter of Supreme Court.  
Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate.  
Committee of Arrangements.  
President and President-elect.  
Vice-President and his predecessor.  
Secretary of Senate.  
Members of Senate and ex-senators.  
Members of House of Representatives.  
Ambassadors to United States.  
Ministers plenipotentiary.  
Governors of States.  
Heads of departments.  
Major-General commanding army, Ad-

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## WHAT HE SAYS

McKinley Outlines a Party Policy.

## A CURRENCY COMMISSION,

Composed of Prominent Citizens of Different Parties, Proposed.

## WILL INSIST ON RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Leave Other Nations to Settle Their Own Domestic Concerns.

## THE ARBITRATION TREATY APPROVED

And Early Ratification of the Convention Urged.—A Tariff Favored "Which Will Give Ample Protection and Encouragement to Our Industries." Firm and Dignified Foreign Policy—No Wars of Conquest or Aggression. All Currency Under Government Supervision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—In assuming the position of President of the United States to-day, Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States. Relying in the support of my countrymen and the guidance of Almighty God, our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our Fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial and who will not forsake us so long as we obey his commands, and walk humbly in His footsteps. The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called, always of grave importance, are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprise. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief is needed. Our money is all good now but its value must not be lessened further, it should be put on an enduring basis not subject to easy attacks, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer in my judgement a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity, have been displaced by various provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both "sure we are right," and "make haste slowly."

## A CURRENCY COMMISSION.

If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under its early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined with the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial and in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

## ABOUT SILVER.

International Bimetallism Will Receive His Early Attention.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized, when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency, and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people and it will not be uneeded.

## THERE MUST BE ECONOMY.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business and distress among the people.

The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented whenever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures.

But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to re-



MRS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.



MRS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, SR.